FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1844. [NO. 1429.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding insertion. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be published, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have entered into copartnership, J. W. BAKER & CO., and the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of D. A. RAY & CO.
Oct. 15, 1844. 28-2w

NEW GOODS.

Just received from New York and Philadelphia a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.

which will sell at the lowest market price.
PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
Oct. 1844. 28-3w

NOTICE.

By order of Superior Court, being the 12th day of November, I shall offer at Public Sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, the PLANTATION on which Capt. Daniel Monroe now resides, from Monroe's Bridge on Lower Little River, by estimation six hundred acres, more or less, and place, one SAW MILL on Little River in good running order,—to close an estate made to me. Terms made known on day of sale.
C. MUNROE, *Trustee.*
Oct. 1844. 28t8

New Books & Stationary.

THE subscriber has received his General Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, comprising most desirable SCHOOL BOOKS, in which an unusually good selection of Children's TOY BOOKS. A few LAW, MEDICAL, THEOLOGICAL, MISCELLANEOUS Works. With a large assortment of fine and superfine PAPER, BLANK BOOKS, GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS, pocket KNIVES, Mathematical Instruments, Steel Pens, and other articles usually kept in a Book Store, all of which he will sell at very low prices.
E. J. HALE.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE subscriber is receiving FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES &c. &c. viz:—

Castile Soap,
London Mustard,
Mustard Seed,
Jamaica Ginger,
Gum Assafœtida,
Sugar of Lead,
Isinglass,
Bristol Pewter,
Blue Vitriol,
Saleratus,
Castor Oil,
Epsom Salts,
Glauber Salts,
Gum Arabic,
Sulphate Potash,
Ipecacuanha Root,
Quicksilver,
Alcohol,
Seidlitz Powders,
Sweet Oil,
Cubebs,
White Wax,
Henry's Magnesia,
Carb. Magnesia,
Nux Vomica,
Starch,
Glue,
Mace,
Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by
S. J. BINSDALE, *Druggist.*
28tf

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Will be sold at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in November next, FIVE NEGROES, One Man about thirty years old, a boy about 16 years old, one Woman and a small boy. Credit of 6 months will be given, bond and security required before transfer.
MARY E. PEARCE, *Adm'x*
Oct. 1844. *of Peleg Pearce.*

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by John Bryan to the undersigned, on the State of Georgia, on the 20th day of March, 1844, I will proceed in pursuance of the provisions of said Deed to the highest bidder, on the 24 day of December, at Scotch Grove, in Richmond county, North Carolina, the following PROPERTY, viz:

That Plantation, or Tract of Land, known as Scotch Grove, containing 560 acres more or less, with all the improvements thereon. Also,

VALUABLE NEGROES,

Consisting of Hogs, 15 head of Cattle, 1 yoke of Oxen, 2 Blacksmiths' Tools, lot of Plantation Tools, 1 Family Carriage and Harness, 1 Jersey Wagon, 1 Ox Wagon, 1 Plantation Wagon, 2 Carts, and Fodder Wagons.

Also, sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. viz: 10 Beds, with Bedsteads, Bedding and Bed Furniture, 2 Mahogany Sofas, 1 Mahogany Side Board, 1 pair Mahogany Pillar Tables, 1 Centre Table, 1 pair Dining Tables, 1 Desk, 2 dozen Chairs, 5 Bureaus, Looking Glasses and Carpets, with a variety of Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.

For the Personal Property a credit of 6 and 12 months will be given, in equal instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

For the Real Estate, a credit will be given of 12 months, in equal instalments, with interest from day of sale. Purchasers in all cases to give bond with personal security, and a mortgage of the property purchased, to secure the purchase money.
B. L. McLAUCHLIN.
Cheshire, S. C. Oct. 12, 1844. 28t8

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next Legislature, at its sittings for an Act incorporating the Roxboro' Academy, in Richmond county, N. C.
Oct. 1844. 28-15N

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last, 15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.
—ALSO—
1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by
JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.
Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

NOTICE.

THERE will be an application to the next General Assembly for the passage of an act to clear out and make navigable the run of Cypress Creek from its mouth at South River, and up the said Creek for about four miles and a half; the same to be made a public highway.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

For the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of a great variety of French and American Prints; black and blue-black Alpacas and Bombazines; light and fig'd Alpacas; plain and figured Cashmeres; Muslin and Crape-de-Lain; superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; blk. ribb'd and steel-mixed Sattinets; green, black and plaid Kentucky Jeans; Silk and Valencia Vesting; Brown and Bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton Diapers; large Plaid and Merino Shawls; Silk and fancy ditto; Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslin; Muslin and Lace Edging; black and blue-black Crape; black and fancy col'd Mitts; black and colored Kid Gloves; Misses' ditto; Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Cashmere and Merino Hose and half Hose; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Silk, Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Patent Thread; Linen Tapes and Bobbins; Pins and best Needles; plain, Straw and Florence braided Bonnets; 12 dozen super Gingham UMBRELLAS; 200 pairs SHOES, some Ladies' and Misses' very fine; Fur and Wool HATS; and a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention.

All those wishing to purchase, will please call and take a look at our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell cheaper than the cheapest for CASH.

G. & H. McMILLAN.
Sept. 21, 1844. 25-8w

On hand at the Old Stand.

THE Subscriber has on hand and receiving a FRESH SUPPLY of

GROCERIES

In his line, recently purchased in New York and Philadelphia, which he would like to exchange for Cash or Produce. Call and examine, 2 doors West of the Bank of Cape Fear.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

NEW CHEESE.

34 BOXES NEW CHEESE, in prime order. For sale by
JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.
October 1, 1844. 26tf

Also Receiving,

Their Fall Supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. &c.

RECTORY BOARDING SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.

THE Subscriber having been engaged in Teaching, both at the North and South, for several years past, and having been induced to open a Family Boarding School, for Boys, is prepared to receive a few pupils in addition to his present number.

A competent Assistant is associated with him, and systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges, as also in the French and Italian Languages, if desired.

The nature of the School, the limited number of pupils, and their peculiar relations as *members of the same family*, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly *parental*.

The location being five miles North of New Haven, and two miles East of the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired.

The terms of admission will be $200 per annum, payable half yearly *in advance*; and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition.—Pupils can remain during vacations, without extra charge.

For further particulars apply to the Rector.
C. W. EVERETT.

References may be made to

Rt. Rev. Dr. Ives and Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, and E. J. Hale, Esqs., Fayetteville, N. C.
L. Mallett and Joseph H. Watters, Esqs., Wilmington, N. C.

The next Session will commence on the first Monday of November next.
Hamden, Sept. 16, 1844. 26tf

☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Chronicle, and Richmond Compiler, will please insert 3 times, and charge this Office.

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.
W. McL. McKAY.
March 5, 1844. 96-tf

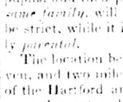
Beckwith's Pills.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received.
E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1, 1844.

NEW GOODS.

Just received, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Gymps, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Cutlery, Fancy Baskets, &c. &c.

☞ Please call and buy cheap for Cash.
ISAAC DODD.
Sept. 25, 1844. 25tf



Miss M. BINGHAM

will resume her SCHOOL on Monday the 7th day of October, 1844.
October 5, 1844. 27-6w

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.) Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34tf

☞ The Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence on Tuesday next the 15th inst., in the building usually known as the "five-cornered house," a short distance North of the Court House.

Board and Tuition $65 per Session, payable in advance.

Tuition for Day Scholars as heretofore, *payable* quarterly in advance.
Oct. 8, 1844. 27tf

CHEAP CASH SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the BIG BOOT,

PERSON ST., 3 DOORS BELOW THE MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL SUPPLY of

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

Consisting of

Gentlemen's fine Calf Dress Boots,
Ditto ditto ditto, 2d & 3d qualities,
Ditto fine Water-proof Boots,
Ditto do Gaiter Boots, with and without heels,
Ditto Calf, Goat, Morocco and Buckskin Shoes and Shooters,
Ditto ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto Leather, Morocco and Velvet Slippers,
Ditto India Rubber Overshoes,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick & thin soles,
Ditto Calf and Goat ditto, ditto ditto,
Ditto Calf, Seal and Morocco Shoes,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto Boots and Buskins,
Ditto colored and black cloth top'd Buskins,
Ditto fine and common Gaiter Boots, fig'd and plain,
Ditto India Rubber Shoes,
Misses' Morocco, Calf, Seal and Leather Boots and Shoes,
Ditto Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick and thin soles,
Boys' Calf, Goat, Kip and course Shoes & Brogans,
Ditto Morocco Dancing Pumps,
A very large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
2000 pairs Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
1500 ditto Women's Leather Boots and Shoes.

This Stock, which is very extensive, was purchased on the most favorable terms, direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold unusually low for Cash, or to customers *who cash their bills when presented.*

ALSO,

Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather; Calf and Boot Morocco Skins; black and col'd Morocco Skins, for Couch and Hat Linings; Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs; Varnish, &c.
S. T. HAWLEY.
October 9, 1844. 27-6w

New Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

WM. G. MATTHEWS,

NORTH EAST corner of Market Square, at Mrs. Shackelford's old stand, is now receiving and opening his

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

—*Among which are*—

Superfine blue, black, green and steel-mixed Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Kentucky Jeans, for Pants, (new style.)
Ditto Silk Velvet, black Satin and other Vestings,
Gentleman's Scarfs, fine Satin Cravats, and Stocks,
Ditto new style Suspenders, Washington and Byronic Collars.
A large and handsome assortment of Worsted Goods for Ladies' Dresses, such as black and fig'd Bombazines, black and col'd Alpacas, Crape Sebastians, Chemelion Lustre Cashemere-de-Lains, Crape-de-Lains and Muslin-de-Lains, (latest style.)
Also, a good assortment of French, English and American Prints, of the latest style and well selected,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons; Cap, Velvet and other Ribbons, assorted colors.
Fringe and Gymps, Silk Buttons, Cords and Tassels for Dresses, Cloak ditto, Ladies' Silk Cravats of all kinds and prices, Silk, Muslin-de-Lain, Nett and Worsted Shawls, some very fine,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's blk and col'd Kid Gloves, (all kinds,)
Ditto ditto white and black Silk ditto,
Ditto ditto Chene Th'd, Fillet, Cotton and Worsted ditto,
Ladies' Silk, Cotton and Worsted Mitts, of all kinds and prices,
And a variety of fancy and other Goods not mentioned

☞ For particulars, call soon and see.

Together with HARDWARE and fine FAMILY GROCERIES, such as fine Teas and Coffees, Loaf and Brown Sugars, of the best quality.

—ALSO—

1 qr cask 4th proof best quality Old French Brandy,
1 ditto "Sanderman" ditto do Port Wine,
1 ditto Holland Gin, prime,
1 ditto old Pale Sherry Wine,
1 ditto do Madeira ditto, prime,
Principe Cigars, best brands, "Justo Sanz."

And as a Cash Store is the place for cheap Goods, all may rely on getting bargains.
Sept. 18, 1844. 25-6w

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

RECEIVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.
Sept. 20, 1844. 25-1Yipd

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.
Just received by E. J. HALE.
Sept. 24, 1844.

J. W. BAKER

HAS just received a large and general assortment of

CHAIRS,

(From fine hair seat Mahogany to common Windsor,) selected by himself at some of the best Factories of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, purchased at the lowest prices for Cash, and will be sold as cheap, probably cheaper, than any other in the market.

Also, an assortment of Mahogany Framed and Toilette LOOKING GLASSES, and a very large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, which he pledges himself to sell as low as it can be obtained in the market for Cash or good paper.
Sept. 23, 1844. 25-3m

SELECT

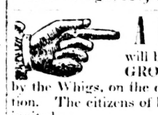
Classical and Mathematical

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, having resigned the charge of the Hillsborough Academy, contemplates opening a SELECT SCHOOL, twelve miles south west of Hillsborough, and the same distance,—west nearly,—from Chapel Hill. His leading motive is *to educate his own sons in the country;* and his selection has been made with special reference to this object.

For details apply to him—post paid—at Hillsborough, till November next, when the school is to begin.

W. J. BINGHAM.
Hillsborough, May 8, 1844. 7-2am3m



A FREE BARBECUE

will be given at the UPPER FAIR GROUND, in Richmond County, by the Whigs, on the day of the Presidential Election. The citizens of both parties in the County are invited.
THE COMMITTEE.
Oct. 8, 1844. 27tf

REMOVAL.

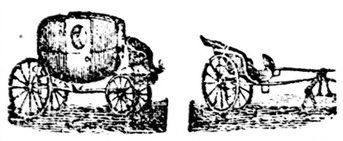
WM. MARSH

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he has REMOVED to the Store formerly occupied by John B. Marsh, North West corner of Market Square, adjoining J. Kyle and H. Leete, where he intends to enlarge his STOCK OF GOODS, so as to afford full accommodation to his customers and all who may favor him with a call. He also takes this method of returning his thanks to his customers for their past patronage, and solicits the continuance of the same.
October 5, 1844. 27tf

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Moore county, on the 1st day of October inst., a negro man who says his name is CESAR, and that he belongs to Mrs. Gillespie, of South Carolina, about 6 miles from Cheraw. He is between 25 and 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, spare built, black complexion. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
ALEX'R KELLY, *Sheriff.*
Carthage, Oct. 2, 1844. 27-3w

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
FAYETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844.

GUN-SMITH ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUNSMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.
E. A. HARPER.
January 13, 1844. 89tf

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature [illegible]

DR. [illegible] CHINA,—For the [illegible] cases [illegible] plete external applica [illegible] Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRA[illegible]OR,—A Salve [illegible] cure of Burns, In[illegible]ations, Bruises [illegible]tifications, Chil[illegible], Tetter, Piles, &c. [illegible] 50 cents.

INDIAN [illegible]TABLE ELIXIR,—A sure and safe remedy [illegible] Rheumatism, acute and chronic, [illegible] chronic pains of bones, joints and m[illegible]; from a too free use of Mercury or othe[illegible]ses. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price [illegible] cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38-tf

Job Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.

FOR SALE.

A FEW demijohns Old FRENCH BRANDY,
A few ditto SHERRY WINE,
20 dozen Mason's Blue and Black INK.
C. LUTTERLOH.
Oct. 7, 1844. 27-3w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1844:—

John Averit, Jas. E. Andrews, Quicous Adkerson, Lily Artis, Elijah Everitt, Dr. W. S. Andrews.

Thos. J. Bulla, John Barkloe, Martha Burnet, Jno. Brown, Rev. John Buie, John Baker, Jane Brantly, Reuben Butler, Jas. Butler, Martha Brady, Mary I. Burnet, Sarah Baker, Harvey Boswell.

Daniel Coar, Harry Chavis, Duncan Cameron, Christian Cameron, John Cobley, Rachel Carrol, John Carter, Isabella Cameron, Carolton Campbell, Littleton Drury, Mary J. Dollar.

John Ellis, Hevin Ezzell.

Ed. Freeman, Arthur Faircloth, Elijah Fisher, Nelson Freeman, Betsey Fort, Fred. Freeman.

Nancy Geddy, Jesse Gibson, Mary Gillen.

Jesse Hargrove, Alex'r Hagin, John Hair, Wm. Hails, Jas. T. Houston, Joseph Hagins, Maria J. Holmes, Mrs. Henderson, Thos. Hanie, Johnson J. Hooper, Mathew Hancilbo, Henry Hopkins.

Mary Jones, W. P. Johnson, J. C. Johnson, Allen Jones, Jackson Jones, Rev. P. E. Jones, W. A. Johnson.

Willis Kiter, Nathan King, Ker, Caskie & Co., Barbara A. King, G. W. Kinsall.

Nancy Lands, Sarah Lomax.

Jas. F. McKay, Mary McNeill, Dugald McDuffie, David McDuffie, D. G. McDuffie, Daniel McPherson, Wm. McBryde, Hugh McLean, John McRae, D. L. McDonald, Jas. McKay, Sen., Daniel McPhail, Daniel McDonald, Alex'r McAlister, John McLaran, Penelope McDaniel, Alex'r McPhatter, Daniel McLeod, Col. Alex'r McWhirr, Wm. McMillan, Daniel McDaniel, Sarah McKay, Daniel McDuffie, Rodrick McCrummen, Jacob McNeill, Mary McMillan, John McColl, Arch'd McFatter John McLean.

Mary Mims, John Marther, Catharine Manuel, D. B. Murphy, Thos. Memory, Duncan Morrison, Malcom Monroe, W. C. Mason, Foster Mason, Harriet Mallett, Hannah Mallett, Sam'l Mathews.

Sarah Nunnaler, Lucy Newsom, Rev. L. O'Neill.

Wm. Phairs, Susan Piner, Alex. Plumer, Ed. Perry, Margaret Perry, Mr. Pussel, Wm. Powers, Eliz. Parish, John Page, P. J. Punch, Sol. Porch, John Phillips, Mary Porch, H. L. Pope.

Margaret Revels, Polly Revels, Wm. Ray, Isabella C. Reston, Arch'd Kay, Absalom Riley, Kinqun Rouse, Ed. J. Russel.

Amos Simpson, George Stewart, Wm. Smith, Sr., Lot Stephens, Margaret Smith, Sarah A. Strickland, Martha Stratton, Rilly Stratton, Elizabeth Smith, Simmons Shaw, Isaac Scott, W. C. Stevenson, John Smith, Mary Snow, Mr. Strong, Thos. Smith, Sam'l Shaw, Hurig Shepard.

Eliza Torrance, Martha Thompson, Jesse Tew.

Pretty Williams, Wm. Ward, A. J. Woodward, Margaret E. Walker, Eliz. Williams, John Wilson, Tilly Wood.

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HOW THEY MEAN TO DO IT.

We have before us a flaming hand-bill of the Loco-Focos of Michigan, dated "Marshall, Sept. 10th, 1844," and flooded all over the State, but to which the makers were afraid or ashamed to affix their names. In this hand bill, the Whig party is called some fifty times "*the Federal Church-burners,*" but we care nothing for their abuse and falsehood. But downright forgery is a different matter. Here are a few of the forgeries we find on this infamous sheet:

MODERN WHIG MAXIMS.

2. Let the Government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the POOR!—*Dan'l Webster.*

6. PROPERTY is the SUREST TEST of MERIT.—*N. Y. Committee of Whig Merchants.*

7. The RABBLE of Indiana—May they be brought to pay their Taxes with SUBMISSION and REVERENCE to their SUPERIORS!—*Toast of the Whig Governor of Indiana.*

Every one of these is not merely a forgery, but has long since been exposed, over and over, until its guilty authors have been compelled to hang their heads in silent shame. Yet here they are all inserted as undoubted truth, to swindle the Freemen of Michigan into the support of Polk and Texas and the overthrow of Protection to their Industry.

Now look at some of the common lies told in this vile handbill:

12. *Modern Whigs* and religious bigots of 1844, justify the most atrocious murder of citizens and the destruction of their churches and private property on account of their RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

8. There are defects in our form of Government, and errors in popular opinions, which no administration can rectify.—[*N. Webster, a Whig Leader.*

Whether N. Webster ever said any thing like this last we do not know, but that he was ever 'a Whig leader' is a most infamous falsehood. He had been engrossed in Literary pursuits for thirty years before his death, and we never saw his name connected with any Whig meeting, movement or nomination in the world.—But what is the use of refuting these immeasurable liars!

New York Tribune.

A PROCLAMATION—*By Arthur Singleton, Jr.*

Whereas the great Whig party of the United States of America is justly indebted to the patriot and sage, Henry Clay, for its deliverance from the fangs and deadly touch of Locofoism in the election of William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, to the Presidency of the United States in 1840; and whereas the "good President," by [illegible]spensation of an inscrutable Providence, was [illegible]d from amongst us in [illegible]onth from his inauguration into the Presidential office, and the TRAITOR and Locofoco John Tyler has filled his place ever since—*be it therefore known*, that every Whig reader of newspapers in this country, AT THIS PRESENT JUNCTURE, is respectfully requested to use his best endeavors, by all fair and honorable means, to [illegible]y along with him [illegible]'s, in November, every *Whig voter who he reason to believe is a reading man,* [illegible]more effectually to defeat every POLK-[illegible]e Union—a weed injurious [illegible]the moral [illegible]and religious health of our PAS[illegible]

Given [illegible]d, at my Seat of Government.

ARTHUR SINGLETON, Jr.,
Of Pittsylvania.

[illegible]ig papers requested to copy, and place this [illegible]roclamation, under the Editorial head.
A. S., Jr.

The Globe has this *consolatory* paragraph—

"In all our calculations we have put Maryland on the Whig side, where she always has been at a presidential election: *and in all our bets we have avoided her;* so we SHALL LOSE NOTHING by her going for the Whigs."

This is *patriotic*, to say the least of it!

LOCOFOCO CONTEMPT FOR TRADES—BRITISH GOLD—THE TARIFF.

FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER.

The Free Trade sympathies of the Locofoco press naturally lead to a contempt for the American mechanic—for the humble but industrious and true-hearted inmates of American workshops and American mines and factories. And the expression of this contempt is by no means restrained. We have two instances of it before us, and could quote others if necessary.

The Nashville Union, the confidential organ and representative of the opinions and sentiments of James K. Polk, the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, in speaking of the Whig policy, a few days ago, in regard to protection, denominated the laborers—male and female of course—employed by means of protection offered by the Whig tariff to the American factories and workshops "WHITE SLAVES." Thus—

"Their policy has been to protect monopolizing manufacturers—to protect capitalists who own large factories—WHO LITERALLY OWN ALSO THE WHITE SLAVES employed to toil in them for stinted wages from twelve to fourteen hours a day—and not to protect the great body of the laboring people of the whole country."

Now, the contempt indicated in the above extract for honest American labor (a contempt, as we before remarked, characteristic of the free trade press) is not its only offence. A great outrage is committed upon truth by the charge that these "white slaves," as they are called, are made to toil for stinted wages "twelve or fourteen hours a day;" since the notorious fact is, their wages are any thing but "stinted," as the statistics of Lowell abundantly prove. But the honest operatives of this country require no defence from our hands; our purpose is with Locofoco sympathies, and without further remarks we pass from Mr. Polk's organ at Nashville to his organ at Lexington.

A recent outburst of the Kentucky Gazette against "tinkers, tinners, and tailors," and other "mechanical occupations," (as the bold Rob Roy would have it,) is traced to the fact that these hardfisted but true-hearted and honest citizens of Lexington took it upon themselves to attest the character and standing of AN EMINENT METHODIST DIVINE, Mr. Bascom, against the malignant assaults of the Locofoco press. Mr. Bascom's offence was that he had spoken well of Mr. Clay's private worth; the offence of his *mechanic* neighbors, that after Mr. Bascom had been traduced and vilified, they, knowing the man, attested his good standing and endorsed his honest testimonial of Mr. Clay's character. For this the editor of the Gazette (or John M. McCalla for him) assails the parties concerned, not by name, or because of their lack of veracity or moral worth, *but by their* TRADES: and all this with the most ineffable contempt for honest labor, and with a flippancy towards better men and more useful citizens than himself which the Locofoco press, backed by British gold, may well afford to sport. We copy a specimen or two:

"We have scrutinized the muster-roll of the renowned forty seven, and find that it is made up of bricklayers, carpenters, coffin-makers, dry-goods clerks, carriage makers, batters, shoemakers, retail small dealers in muslins and calicoes, *(by courtesy termed merchants,)* cabinet makers, keepers of plank-yards, wagon makers, overseers of bagging factories, tailors, pump makers, tavern keepers, comb makers, grocery keepers, trass makers, music masters, tinners, and apothecaries."

Again:

"They are, doubtless, very good judges of bricklaying, carpentering, coffins, tape and packthread, buggies, wool or fur hats, plank, cabinet ware, wagons, bale rope and bagging, coats and pantaloons, town pumps, fine or coarse combs, trusses, chickens and eggs, and other edibles, groceries, crotchets and quavers, tin cups and pans, pukes and purges—but, in the name of Apollo, what do they know, what can they be expected to know, about "burning eloquence" or "high intellectual endowments." As to the preachers who figure so conspicuously in the list, if the weekly modicums they dole out to their listless congregations are to be taken as specimens of what *they* consider "burning eloquence"—why, then, they're worse judges of the article than even the aforesaid bricklayers, comb makers, carpenters, batters, pump makers, apothecaries, trass makers," &c.

Again:

"It is because the Rev. H. B. Bascom has not, and never will have, one particle of "burning eloquence," that the certificate of the aforesaid TINKERS, TINNERS, and TAILORS has become necessary."

Insult to Laboring Men.—About one hundred and fifty laboring men, inhabitants of Matteawan, held a meeting on the evening of Sept. 24, 1844, to take into consideration the leading editorial article of the New York Evening Post of the 26th instant. Gilbert Morse was appointed Chairman, and Alfred Bowne, Secretary. On motion of Mr. Tylee, a committee of seven was appointed to draft and present resolutions expressive of the sense [illegible] meeting; whereupon, John Rothery, [illegible]wne, Daniel Mackey, jr. John [illegible]. Washburn, Wm. H. B. Churc[illegible] and Wm. N. Reid were appointed, who reported the following resolutions, which were unaninously adopted:

Resolved, That we have seen with extreme surprise an article in the Evening Post, denouncing the persons employed about the manufacturing establishments of the United States generally, or a portion of them, as "White Slaves," and applying the lash with great severity to the inhabitants of Matteawan. We pronounce the author of the article alluded to *A BASE SLANDERER AND A LIAR*, who undertakes to stigmatize us as "slaves"—as we *glory* in being *called*, and in *being* FREEMEN. We acknowledge no superior but our Maker and the Law. We work at Matteawan from *choice*, and not from *compulsion*. We make our own bargains with employers, and in *all* cases get the compensation agreed upon for our labor, not, however, as the author of the article in question says, in orders, on the store, at the ruinous discount for forty per cent, as stated in the Post, but in CASH, whenever it is due, and called for; and we scorn the nefarious attempts of the Post to bring our particular pursuit into discredit, by applying to us and our fellow laborers the epithet "white slaves," and we demand of the Post a retraction of the allegation.

The firm of James Read, & Co. of Boston, which stopped payment in March, 1842, owing $850,000, have since paid their creditors every cent of the amount. The firm took the benefit of the *Bankrupt Law.*

UNION OF THE LOCOFOCOS AND ABOLITIONISTS.—The fact that Birney, the Abolition candidate for President, has been nominated by the Locofocos of Saginaw, in Michigan, for the State Legislature, is conclusive evidence of the court paid by the Locofocos to the Abolitionists, and of its success. The following are the official proceedings of the Convention by which Birney was nominated, as copied into the N. Y. Express from the "Star," published at Saginaw City, Oct. 3d:—

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic delegates from the several townships in the County of Saginaw met in convention, pursuant to notice previously given, at the house of E. Jowett, in Saginaw City, on Saturday, the 28th day of September. Albert Miller, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Truman M. Waters, appointed Secretary.

The object of the Convention was stated to be, to nominate suitable persons to be supported at the ensuing election for county officers.

The following delegates appeared and took their seats:

[Here follows the list of Delegates.]

The following nominations were made by the Convention:

For Representative, James G. Birney; Associate Judges, Gardiner D. Williams, Andrew Ewers; Treasurer, Sidney S. Campbell; Sheriff, Joshua Blackmore; County Clerk, W. L. P. Little; Judge of Probate, Albert Miller; Register of Deeds, Thomas Simpson; County Surveyor, James J. McCormick; Coroners, E. N. Davenport and E. Davis.

Resolved, That the above ticket be declared unanimously nominated by this Convention.

A. MILLER, Chairman.

T. M. WATERS, Sec'y.

Birney himself, in a letter to the N. Y. Tribune, published in that paper of the 15th inst., says,—

"I have no reasons for opposing Mr. Clay on personal grounds. On the contrary the intercourse we have had has been of the most friendly character. I oppose his election, because he disbelieves the great political truths of the Declaration of Independence, the foundation of all just Government, and because he repudiates the paramount object of the Union, the perpetuation of liberty to all. On the same ground I oppose the election of Mr. Polk. But I more deprecate the election of Mr. Clay—because, possessing qualities superior to Mr. Polk's, he would proportionably weaken the influence of those truths on the minds of our countrymen.

Respectfully, &c.

JAMES G. BIRNEY."

And yet, in the face of these indisputable facts, the Raleigh Standard, in pursuance of its villainous system of fraud and deception, has a wood cut representing, as it says, "Clay and Birney running for the Abolition vote."

POLK AND BIRNEY.

The *Spirit of the Times*, the most widely circulated and influential Loco-Foco paper in Philadelphia, has the following:

"We perceive that J. G. Birney, the Abolition or Liberty candidate has openly avowed his preference for Mr. Polk over Mr. Clay, at which the Federal Whig papers seem exceedingly wrathy. But is it not natural? *Is not the Democratic Party opposed as a mass, to human Slavery? Is there a true Democrat in Pennsylvania who is not opposed to the traffic in human flesh and blood?* Are not the principles of the Democratic Party of that peculiar character which recognizes "all men" as "created free and equal," and which, looking with an eye of sorrow on an institution imposed upon us by Great Britain herself, would fain free from their horrid manacles all who are born in the image of their Maker, and rid this land of liberty of the last vestige of despotism? Is there a man of honest feelings who would not rejoice to see our Country free from this incubus upon her humanity, and witness the Colored Race within our borders made happy in the possession of at least those human and inalienable privileges which are theirs by right of Nature and of God? We think not. "*Freedom for the bound*," is the cry of every real Democratic heart. "Liberty" is their motto, and the "Sons of Liberty" is an appropriate title of the Democratic Party. Is it then strange that Mr. Birney should prefer Mr. Polk to Mr. Clay, or that the Liberty party generally should lean in favor of the Democratic candidate?"

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

FREDERICK, (Md.) October 9, 1844.

Gentlemen: The Loco party in a certain part of our county took the ground at our late election that by the act of 1842 the tariff on such articles for clothing as are used by poor people was greater than that imposed on broadcloths, &c. used by what they term gentlemen, or *big bugs*. It did us great injury, and will do much more in November next, if not explained and counteracted. Now, I beg you to republish that law, with a few explanatory notes, so as to clear up this matter. It is right and proper it should be explained. Indeed, I think all the Whig editors should do so likewise.

A brief recapitulation of the clauses of the tariff which have relation to articles of clothing, or which are manufactured into such, will show how entirely without foundation is the charge referred to in the above note, it being but another proof of the recklessness of our opponents in making use of any assertion or charge whatever which they think may temporarily advance their cause.

By the tariff of 1842—

Coarse woods are taxed 5 per cent. ad valorem; *other* woods 3 cents per lb. and 30 per cent. ad valo-

Decidedly Cool.—The party which has *lost three Governors within three weeks*—MARYLAND, NEW JERSEY and OHIO having this month chosen Whig Chief Magistrates in place of Loco-Focos—is talking largely of its astonishing *gains* in every quarter!—In Pennsylvania it chose its Governor three years since by *Twenty-three Thousand;* now it has run in a far better and more popular man by *Forty-five hundred* in three hundred thousands—and these charitably given it from a lingering kindness by those whom it calls 'church-burners' and every thing rascally in requital. The Abolitionists of Pennsylvania have taken away from the Whigs enough votes to have elected Markle. The Loco-Focos of Pennsylvania *never* before elected a Governor by so slender a majority as now, while it is well known that thousands of Tariff men voted for Shunk who are hostile to Polk as a known adversary of Protection.—And yet the party which has lost three Governors, one U. S. Senator, and seen its confident expectations of gaining two others utterly blasted—lost the Senate of Ohio which it has ruled for seven years—lost two Members of Congress in Georgia, and encountered a total route in New-Jersey, is running back to its most signal overthrow on record as a basis of comparison, and crying out, 'Great Democratic Gains! All is going for Polk and Dallas!'—If they cannot venture to compare the present vote with any this side of 1840, why not take the *State* Elections of that year to test State Elections? Will it not be time to compare with the Presidential Vote when we have a new Presidential Vote to compare with it?

New York Tribune.

Fruits of the Ohio Victory.—The Columbus Journal thus sums up the rich fruits of the Ohio victory:

A WHIG GOVERNOR!
A WHIG SENATE, FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR 6 YEARS,
A WHIG HOUSE!!!
A Whig U. S. Senator! A Whig Auditor of State! And the permanent establishment of a sound Whig policy throughout the length and breadth of the State.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Friday makes the following remarks upon the returns of the election for Governor as far as then received:

"The result in this State for Governor, whether it be in favor of Markle or Shunk, establishes this important fact—that the vote of Pennsylvania for President will be given to Henry Clay. From what we know in this county, and the information we have from other parts of the Commonwealth, we believe that several thousand votes were given for Mr. Shunk by those who will vote for Mr. Clay" for President.

The United States Gazette, on the same subject, speaks as follows:

"The result of the late election in Pennsylvania shows that the people are beginning to understand the question of the tariff, and to know who is and who is not in favor of protection. The wicked attempt to deceive them into a belief that Mr. Polk is a friend to the tariff of 1842 is likely to prove a failure; and on the first day of November good old Pennsylvania will show herself arranged on the side of the man and the principles that most promote the best interests of the Commonwealth, and of the nation at large."

THE TARIFF AND WORKING MEN.

The Loco Focos throughout this State, who dare denounce the tariff at all, assert that it injures the laboring man, by reducing his wages and increasing the price of what he wants to buy. This falsehood has been refuted in *detail*, over and over again. It has been shown by price currents and by the declarations of men engaged in mercantile pursuits, that protected goods of all kinds never were cheaper than they are under the Whig Protective Tariff of 1842. We publish the following note addressed by the agent of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in this State to the editors of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, because it contains the testimony of one who knows, on this point:—

MATTEAWAN, October 8, 1844.

Gentlemen: I have your favor under date of the 7th instant, in which you ask the difference of wages paid by the Matteawan company now, and before we enjoyed the benefit of the present tariff, &c. I give you in reply the facts taken from our books.

Before the tariff we employed in our Foundry and Machine shops 86 hands, including laborers and apprentices, averaging 80 cents per day. We have now employed 202 hands, including laborers and apprentices in the Machine shop and Foundry, averaging 123 cents per day, an advance over our former wages of more than 50 per cent.

The average increase of hands and rise of wages in the manufacturing departments is equal, if not greater, than in the Machine shops. The tariff imposed a duty on the goods we are making of about 8 cents per yard, which we were then selling from 25 to 32 cts. per yard. The same goods of equal quality and style are now selling from 19 to 28 cts. per yard.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOV'R.

	1844.		1842.	
	Graham.	Hoke.	Morehead.	Henry.
Anson,	1073	506	995	372
Ashe,	561	499	473	527
Beaufort,	887	489	750	593
Bertie,	507	409	490	474
Bladen,	271	499	301	438
Brunswick,	335	311	283	309
Buncombe,	875	496	1450	498
Henderson,	565	206		
Burke,	1263	309	1514	399
Cabarrus,	751	477	610	302
Caldwell,	544	260	New County.	
Camden,	518	94	453	77
Carteret,	454	332	283	242
Caswell,	977	1088	244	1109
Chatham,	1153	794	992	707
Cherokee,	383	241	368	203
Chowan,	286	188	243	221
Cleaveland,	336	720	324	359
Columbus,	180	342	129	351
Craven,	681	622	549	656
Cumberland,	603	1070	558	886
Currituck,	137	485	73	367
Davidson,	911	658	1220	484
Duplin,	246	866	182	801
Edgecombe,	118	1410	74	1185
Franklin,	361	710	353	646
Gates,	359	381	313	427
Granville,	976	985	901	858
Greene,	253	199	274	198
Guilford,	1920	463	1615	418
Halifax,	569	378	567	419
Haywood,	370	328	465	216
Hertford,	308	269	292	231
Hyde,	401	189	382	161
Iredell,	1527	379	1479	252
Johnston,	639	585	557	580
Jones,	195	153	213	126
Lenoir,	198	356	216	377
Lincoln,	911	1773	678	1579
Macon,	371	285	424	160
Martin,	316	523	226	577
Mecklenburg,	808	1212	764	1182
Montgomery,	586	107	1106	165
Stanly,	541	81		
Moore,	584	513	521	504
Nash,	70	796	80	765
New Hanover,	283	1101	291	885
Northampton,	514	362	532	430
Onslow,	178	553	187	581
Orange,	1756	1555	1576	1172
Pasquotank,	593	177	631	144
Perquimons,	366	217	353	94
Person,	287	622	310	545
Pitt,	607	141	572	379
Randolph,	1082	318	1154	309
Richmond,	678	113	655	92
Robeson,	559	599	534	537
Rockingham,	449	981	383	954
Rowan,	809	736	1160	814
Davie,	508	354		
Rutherford,	1402	435	1366	173
Sampson,	961	727	885	663
Stokes,	1105	1165	1129	1180
Surry,	1032	1023	984	950
Tyrrell,	311	137	288	106
Wake,	1053	1271	953	1185
Warren,	427	716	413	730
Washington,	368	136	364	58
Wayne,	917	846	916	680
Wilkes,	1353	167	1333	109
Yancey,	310	615	292	493
	42,586	39,133	39,586	34,994

We learn that at Greene Court, last week, not a single Writ was returned. This is a bad business for the gentlemen of the long robe.—*Raleigh Register.*

THE AMERICAN REVIEW.

IT having been determined to establish a Political and Literary Monthly Review, to be conducted in the city of New York by GEO. H. COLTON, Esq., and devoted to the permanent maintenance of Whig principles and improvement of AMERICAN literature:

The undersigned, Whig Members of the Twenty-eighth Congress, from all sections of the Union, most cordially approve of the design, and urge it upon the Whigs of the Republic for their unwavering support. And that confidence may be extended by the public, assurance is hereby given, that the continual assistance of leading men of the Whig Party has been secured, and that full trust is reposed in the views and abilities of the Editor.

Members of the Senate.—Willie P. Mangum of N. C., George Evans of Me., J. J. Crittenden of Ky., J. Macpherson Berrien of Ga., James F. Simmons of R. I., James Alfred Pearce of Md., Richard H. Bayard of Del., J. W. Huntington of Ct., Samuel S. Phelps of Vt., Alexander Barrow of La., J. T. Morehead of Ky., W. C. Rives of Va., William Woodbridge of Mich., Ephraim H. Foster of Tenn., W. L. Dayton of N. J., John Henderson of Miss.

Members of the House.—Garrett Davis of Ken., Charles Hudson of Mass., George W. Summers of Va., Samuel T. Vinton of Ohio, John White of Ky., Daniel P. King of Mass., K. Rayner of N. C., Geo. B. Rodney of Del., S. C. Sample of Ind., F. H. Morse of Me., Milton Brown of Tenn., Washington Hunt of N. Y., Henry Y. Cranston of R. I., Charles M. Reed of Penn., John J. Hardin of Ill., C. H. Carroll of N. Y., James Dellett of Ala., William A. Moseley of N. Y., Robert C. Schenck of Ohio, Alexander H. Stephens of Ga., J. Phillips Phœnix of N. Y.

Earnestly approving of the plan of such a national organ, long needed and of manifest importance, the undersigned agree to contribute for its pages, from time to time, such communications as may be requisite to set forth and defend the doctrines held by the united Whig Party of the Union.

George P. Marsh. D. D. Barnard. J. R. Ingersoll.

Terrible Calamity.—During the thunder shower yesterday afternoon, while some of the Millerites were terribly frightened at what they supposed was the "beginning of the end," the Locofoco pole in the 13th ward, near the Avenue, broke short off, about half way up and fell upon a roof near by, from thence to the ground, with a tremendous crash, and split into seven pieces. Some queer Whigs, looking at the wreck, very good naturedly remarked that the seven pieces indicated the seven States Polk and Dallas will get.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A hickory pole was raised in Wilmington on Monday night, about ten feet from the Post Office door. A flag with Polk, Dallas & Texas lettered on it was run up to the top. During the night, fifteen feet or so of the staff broke off, and fell, bringing Polk Dallas & Texas down with it. Ominous, Mr. Kendall.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Just this side of Tate's Store, on the road leading west from this place, on Friday last, was displayed, suspended in a frame, a copy of a paper called "the Dissector," with the device of a Cock chasing a Coon upon the margin; and in a smaller frame underneath, was a notice trimmed with black ribbon, which read as follows:

"The funeral of the Coon family will be preached at Gravelly Hill, on the 4th day of November next, by REV. MR. CHAPMAN."

We shall not now speak of the chasteness of the design, or the moral fitness of the notice appended to it; but the thought suggested itself to our mind that the services of the *Rev.* Mr. Chapman might not be required in obedience to the notice. The Coon has already chased the South Carolina game Cock off of the track, and it can hardly be supposed that he can be killed by the miserable little Dominicker from Tennessee.—Whenever a chicken chases a coon, then may Polk be elected to the Presidency; but not till then.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

In a late speech at Augusta, Mr. Toombs, a Whig, who has just been elected to Congress, stated that Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts, one of the rankest Abolitionists in the Union, was the first to propose the name of Mr. Polk for the Presidency at the Baltimore Convention.

The Texas Humbug.—We happened during the summer, says the Columbia, S. C. Chronicle, to travel in company with an intelligent Texan who had abandoned that country in disgust, with the intention of settling in this, of which he is a native. In reply to queries propounded to him in regard to the amount of the debt of Texas and the quantity of vacant land within her borders, he answered that "he had no doubt her debt amounted to at least *fifty millions of dollars;* that exclusive of her foreign debt, which had never been properly estimated, she owed her own citizens for large sums of money borrowed from them, and for provisions supplied and taken to subsist her troops; that as regarded vacant lands, there was not an inch of ground in Texas worth owning but what was covered *three grants deep!*" We were at first inclined to doubt his statements, but have since been led to believe they were nearly correct.

Good.—A Loco editor in Tennessee calls the tariff "a machine by which one American supports another American." His Whig neighbor immediately responded, that "Loco free trade is a machine by which one American starves another American, so as to support English manufactures."

The Whigs of Granville County are to hold a Mass Meeting at Williamsboro', on Wednesday and Thursday, the 30th and 31st instant.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—OCT. 23.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	33 a 35	Mackerel, hf. bl. No. 1,	$7 25
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	27 a 30
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	15 a 20	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5 a 5½
Coffee,	8½ a 9½	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton,	5½ a 6	Rags,	2
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Corn,	40 a 50	" Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Loaf,	12 a 14
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	Salt, (bushel.)	45 a 50
Flour, new,	$3½ a $4½	" Sack,	$2 a $2 25
Feathers,	25 a 28	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	90 a $1 00	Tin, box ½ x,	$10
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 3
" dry,	8 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	40
	8 a 8½	Wool,	12½ a 15
	$1½ a $2		

DOMESTICS.

Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd.
Nos 5 to 10, 14 cts. pr. lb.

—Business is quite dull for the season, to notice in prices of Goods or Pro-

WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 16.

Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, Boards 5 50 a 6 00; Flooring 10 50 a 5 50 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 50 a 2 50 a 4 00; Corn 40 a 45; Salt, 2 a 2½; Rice 3 12 a 3 25.

—The sales of the last received were same as at last week's notice.

was the price yesterday, and a fair de-

No change; we quote 5½ to 7 for good

—Sales of flooring boards at 10, 11½. do. of wide boards at 5½ and 6; do. of R. O. hhd. staves at 10; shingles, fair to 3¾.

at 40 to 45 cents from vessel and

town line brought 60 cents.
Chronicle.

Cotton 4 to 6.

Orleans, Cotton 5½ to 7¾.

York, Cotton active, at a slight improve- 4 87, a rise of 50 cents. Corn 52 to 27.

ston, Cotton 4 to 6¾. Corn 43.

Receipts of Cotton 123,643 bales, against same time last year.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9.—Brig Despatch from Antigua. 10.—Schrs. Superb from Charleston, Tioga from New York. 11.—Schr. C. E. Thorn from New York.—12—Brigs Echo, David Duffie, and Denmark from New York. Topliff and May from Charleston; Schrs. Emma from New York, M. B. Mahony from Charleston. 13.—Schrs. North Carolina from Philadelphia, Eco and Galena from New York. 14.—Brig Ceylon from Baltimore; Schrs. Tangier from Boston, Constitution from Mattamuskeet.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

Whig Electoral Ticket.

1st District, WILLIAM W. CHERRY.
2d " JOSIAH COLLINS.
3d " ROBERT B. GILLIAM.
4th " WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON.
5th " DANIEL B. BAKER.
6th " MAURICE Q. WADDELL.
7th " JOHN KERR.
8th " AUGUSTIN H. SHEPPERD.
9th " JAMES W. OSBORNE.
10th " JONATHAN HORTON.
11th " JOHN BAXTER.

Election November 4, 1844.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

We have printed a large number of Whig Electoral Tickets, for gratuitous distribution. The Committees of the several counties should see to it that an abundant supply be provided, as it will be impossible to write them.

THE ELECTION.—It is now less than a fortnight till the election will come on in North Carolina, and this is the last time we can address to many of our readers a word of exhortation to do their whole duty, and a word of warning of the fatal evils they may bring upon themselves, their posterity, and their country, by a failure to do all that honorable men can, to secure the election of Henry Clay, and the triumph of those great conservative principles which are not only professed but acted upon by the Whig party.

Deeply impressed with the magnitude of the issues involved, we feel it our duty, for the last time, to reiterate a few of those considerations which we have so often and so faithfully, however feebly, endeavored to impress upon the minds of our readers.

It is the leading principle of action with the Whig party, upon the preservation of which, in its utmost binding force, the property, the liberties, and the lives of all depend, that the Constitution and Laws of the Land, be they what they may, are to be respected and obeyed, until changed by those who are duly empowered to change them. It is impossible that a more vital principle can be presented. And we defy the production of a solitary example in which the Whig party has countenanced a departure from it.—Defects of either the Constitution or Laws, it is their right and their duty to endeavor to remedy. But their endeavors are made in a legal way,—in the mode pointed out by the Constitution and Laws themselves.

Not so with the Locofoco party. As long ago as during the first term of the Presidency of Gen. Jackson, it was the fashion of the day for the Party to denounce the Senate of the U. States, as a factious body; as the aristocratic feature of the government; as worthy only of the contempt and detestation of the Democracy. And all this simply because it contained, for the time being, a majority opposed to the measures of Gen. Jackson's Administration. So soon as the majority was reversed, the jacobinical cry ceased, and the Senate became the most lauded branch, next to the Executive himself.

The memorable case of the New Jersey Members, in which all law, all form, and all precedent, were set aside, to effect the admission of men into Congress who had no evidence of their election, because it was the will of the party, and because such admission was necessary to give them the majority in the House, is fresh in the public mind. The Locofocos thus admitted were not chosen by the people of New Jersey to represent them; but were rejected by a majority of her voters. They were elected by the Locofoco members of Congress from this and other States.

The assemblage of a Locofoco mob at the seat of government of Pennsylvania, who drove the members of the Legislature from their seats by violence, is another act which no where met with reprobation from the party.

South Carolina Nullification is another Locofoco scheme to subvert the Law, not in the mode pointed out by the Law; but by force, and in defiance of Law.

Dorrism is another phase of Nullification. It is the invention of a very summary process of abolishing one form of government and establishing another. A process to be repeated every six months, or every six weeks, as some new Dorr may arise to feel the restraints of law, and to persuade the people that they would be better off without law, or with such only as might suit their whim from day to day. It finds but few advocates, it is true, South of the Potomac, because in its wisdom, it leads to the inevitable assumption, that any number of people, of any age, sex, or color, who claim to be a majority of the whole, have a right to meet together and to declare the existing government at an end, and establish a new one. Democracy is said by its expounders to be a "Progressive system;" and we suppose it will "progress" Southwardly, until Dorrism shall become the doctrine of the party in the Southern States.

But perhaps Locofocoism never presented itself in a more odious light than when it required one branch of Congress to degrade itself by the admission to seats of men chosen in defiance of a positive law passed by Congress itself. This self degradation was perpetrated by the present House of Representatives.—The last Congress passed a law, which was approved by the President, and is now as much the law of the land as any other law,—for it has never been repealed, or declared to be unconstitutional,—requiring the members of the House to be elected uniformly by Districts. Four of the States treated this law with utter contempt. They elected their members by General Ticket. And the House admitted those persons to seats, in the face of a solemn law sanctioned by all the departments of government!

We do not, and we need not, dwell on Gen. Jackson's shifts to get rid of Law,—on his pocketing a bill which Congress had passed, and which he knew would be re-passed by the Constitutional majority if he should veto it:—on his removal of the Deposites in violation of law, &c. &c. We need not recur to the extravagance and roguery of Van Buren's administration, nor to the fraud, forgery, and theft, which are now favorite means by which the party conducts its operations and hopes to carry its points, *and which no member or press of the party has dared to be honest enough even to censure!* We have enumerated enough, we hope, to rouse every Whig,—we wish we could say to rouse every honest man in the other party,—to come forward and perform the duty of a Patriot in putting down, now and forever, such destructive principles and practices. Let no man imagine that he is either too high or too low to be affected injuriously or beneficially by bad or good government. It is a most fatal mistake. Upon the present election will probably depend, for many years, the prosperity of the country, and for all time, the maintenance of the Constitution and Laws. Come forward, then, all who feel an interest in good government, and common honesty in public and private affairs, and do your duty, and your whole duty.

We cannot better close this appeal to the Whigs, than by appending the following admirable extract from a late article in the National Intelligencer:—

Citizens! Freemen!—you that are worthy of these sacred names, because, to preserve them, you are yet capable of stilling, in your honest bosoms, the unhappy fury of party!—we who at least have never profaned the solemn words of Country and of Liberty by impiously invoking them to every political fraud, adjure you to cast your eyes upon the pitiable spectacle of our public affairs—the disgraces that cover us, the more terrible mischiefs that impend, threatening visibly to bring down in hideous ruin upon our heads not merely the noble edifice of our freedom, but all social institutions whatever! By names and doctrines whatsoever they may, what will *they* bestow upon you that can redeem public anarchy, private ruin, and universal corruption? Continually befitted in action by those who made of *them alone* their claim to your confidence, what have those names and doctrines heretofore bestowed but shame, calamity, folly, and iniquity?—They promised you Reform; and they have given you corruptions that had not even a name before. They promised you Purity, and they have filled the land with political dissoluteness. They promised you a liberal adherence to the Constitution, and have given us little but the most daring usurpations. They came to you with words of Peace and their power has been a sharp sword in a relentless hand!

Shall such as these—but lately, by an indignation and alarm the justest and most general, driven from authority—now resume it with auspices still more detestable than before; with fresh enormities committed to win back their disastrous sway, and pledges the most audacious not merely of every former evil, but of new crimes, unINVENTED in even their previous career of public wo and disgrace? Shall these known oppressors and deceivers, of more than fifteen years of power abused in every form and to the willest extent again be trusted, not now for any fallacious good they offer, but with the open plagues and curses which they bring?

If so, prepare the black procession of such a triumph! At the wheels of that accursed car, bound fast in the most ignominious chains, let the vanquished Genius of our freedom be dragged, his dishonored arms hung broken around him, our inverted flag trailed in the dust! On high, in purple and violence and corruption sit laurelled. Before, let rapine and jugglery and public confusion march jubilant; and let honor and faith and justice limp in the rear, while the brazen trumpet of "the spoils" makes incessant proclamation with its blast that this is Republicanism!

But no, it cannot be! The good, the brave, the true, supine no longer, will rise in that invincible strength of indignant honesty, of outraged intelligence, of aroused patriotism, which, in a nation of freemen like this, must still, in an extremity of civil danger and disgrace so visible as the present, ever answer to the public call. Up, then, fellow-citizens, to a man! Away with all sloth! Cast from you as treasonable, all thought of ease! Be, for the time, and until each has done whatever can secure the event, all else forget! Let this alone—this single and sacred purpose, in comparison with which all private interests and life itself should count for little, be your one and your vehement occupation! Bestir yourselves in the manliest fashion as if upon each one's sole exertions hung the entire issue, great as it is! Be your hearts lifted up, as to some great work, appointed of God himself, and of what is next in sacredness, YOUR COUNTRY, ITS LIBERTY, ITS LAWS, AND ITS HONOR!

THE ELECTION.—The States vote for President on the following days:—

Ohio and Pennsylvania open the ball on Friday the 1st day of November.

Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and Arkansas, all vote on Monday the 4th of November.

New York, Louisiana, and Tennessee, on Tuesday the 5th.

Rhode Island and New Jersey on Wednesday the 6th.

Massachusetts and Alabama on Monday the 11th.

Vermont and Delaware on Tuesday the 12th.

And South Carolina by her Legislature, will choose her Electors about the 1st of December.

ANNEXATION—REJECTED BY TEXAS!—It appears that Anson Jones has been elected President of Texas, in opposition to Gen. Burleson; and that Jones was the candidate *opposed* to the Annexation of Texas to the United States, and Burleson in favor of it. So it seems that Texas herself is opposed to the union. Both the intended Bridegroom and the Bride having thus decided against it, we hope it will not be pressed any further by any party. However desirable it may be to some of Uncle Sam's children to have the lands of Madam Texas to divide amongst them, it is exceedingly questionable whether she has got any that are not mortgaged,—and she is besides over head and ears in debt. Some of *her* children, too, are doubtless somewhat indisposed to meet again with certain of Uncle Sam's functionaries of the law called Sheriffs, whose attentions might be troublesome if the two families should come to reside under one roof.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. payable on or after the 7th November.

DISGRACEFUL.—We learn from the Raleigh Clarion, that the Hon. Senator Haywood is still engaged in franking his attempt to whitewash old Ezekiel Polk, though he knows that no less than three of the certificates he has embodied in it, are pronounced by those whose names are signed to them, to be false and forgeries!

Can it be possible?

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The National Intelligencer states the majority of Bailey, the Whig candidate for Governor, in the six small counties to be heard from, in Clarendon. Loco. a majority of 528 in Sumpter, to be professes to have heard, officially from all the counties, and gives it at 1175, adding, "we feel confident that the majority will be between 1100 and 1300." The Journal of Commerce, (Loco.) makes the

In Congress, the Whigs have lost three and gained two, as compared with the present Representation, there being 8 Whigs to 13 Locos elected.

The Legislature gerrymandered the State, the Whigs having a majority of only 5, and the Locos allotted 16 majority in themselves. And so it has resulted, that with a popular majority of some 2 or 3,000 the Locos are allowed by these patent Democratic rulers to go for the rule of the people, while they, a minority, take 13 to

In Alabama, the Whigs have 21 Senators to 12, and 62 Representatives to 46 Locos, or 22 on joint ballot.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The official returns from all the reported majorities in the respective counties, give Shunk only 3,556 majority. The abolition candidate received 16,000 votes, so that Shunk is elected by less than a fifth of the whole. In two of the Congressional districts alone, Shunk ran more than a thousand behind the Locofoco candidates for Congress. The Locofocos claim a plurality of about

The Congressmen elected consist of 10 Whigs, 2 Native Americans, and 12 Locos.

The Legislative returns.—Senate, 11 Whigs, 21 Locos, 1 Native American. House, 44 Whigs, 55 Locos, 5 Natives. Locofoco majority over Whigs and Natives, and only 2 in the House.

The Locos are disappointed at this result notwithstanding all their loud boastings, and their own declarations before the election. The Harrisburg Argus, published at the seat of government, declared that there never was a State in which democracy was more united, and that it would give 25,000 majority at least." The Reporter of Sept. 13, contained a letter from Pennsylvania, asserting that Shunk would receive from 15 to 20,000," and that the Locos would be able to make much of a rally on such a drubbing." The same paper of Sept. 20, another letter, saying, "we shall have a majority for Shunk; say at the *lowest* 15,000." The writer went on to say that the party was perfectly organized, "and never were so unanimous." "our majority cannot be less than

In Indiana, the Locos carried the October election by 2,000, and yet the Whigs gave the vote of that State to Gen Harrison. They have not so much to contend against now.

MAINE.—The official majority for Pratt, Democrat, is 5,48.

VERMONT.—The *official* Whig majority is

NEW JERSEY.—The result of the Congressional Election is 4 Whigs and 1 Locos are elected—a Whig gain of 2. The Locofoco majority is said by the Locofocos, to be 2,025—three counties to hear from. This is owing to several causes. Many Whigs have been absent travelling, and sick. These will be at home at the next election, as every boat to Charleston is filled with members. Besides that, in two counties the Locofoco majority has always been so small that the Whigs know they had no chance, and did not turn out. This will not be the case when every vote will count, and Georgia declare that that State is as much for Mr. Clay as Kentucky.

The Washington Republican says "there is no doubt but that the State will be by a few hundred votes in favor of the Whig candidate for Governor, to counteract the movements of the Whigs, *who can and will be on hand in November!*"

We had a hearty laugh over the following effusion from the "Democracy" with a hope which we should did not feel, or he would have no occasion for it. It is from the Ohio Statesman, published by the Globe:—

"As to the vote for governor, all the returns are not in. The vote is very close indeed.—Only a few thousand, if five hundred difference, in a vote of over TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND since the presidential election of 1840. *We still think that Polk and Dallas* will receive a majority of the votes or TWO-THIRDS OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE. Ohio will stamp at a conclusion." The Democracy hardly had the heart to look at the election when Gov. Vance was elected by 43,000, and go back to 1840, when Ohio gave 145,000 against it, his own State, like an avalanche, rolled on the States," he talks of, and Polk and Clay will never be

A FORGERY.—We had occasion, a few days ago, to refer to one paper for 1840, and our eye fell on the letter of the lamented Harrison, denouncing Forgery, a pretended correspondence between Abner Tupper and other leading Abolitionists, in which he was represented as exulting favorably to the fanatical purposes of many of our readers doubtless recollect the circumstances—how it was a Forgery perpetrated and published in what purported to be the Emancipator Extra."—and circulated in the South on the eve of the election.—Many readers also doubtless recollect the handbills of the offices of the Standard and North American, containing returns of the Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Maine Elections, by which they were "certain" that all these States would go for Van Buren, when in truth only one of them did so, and even that was not then known. Extras were sent by Express in various directions to encourage their own party and to deceive the Whigs. We have copies of them now, and editors in such matters can see at this

It will scarcely be pretended, that the Locofocos of either the party or these its organs, have changed since 1840. And we shall be most agreeably disappointed, if no new act of forgery or fraud be attempted to cheat the public on the eve of *this* election.

The present object is, to ask our friends to be on the look out for such things, and to interest themselves in all efforts at deception; in which they may be baffled by its whenever in our power, if they will communicate with us, by mail or otherwise. We feel it his duty to see, as far as is possible, that the election is a *fair one;*—that no vote be allowed to influence any voter;—that no vote who is not entitled to that privilege be received, that the ballot box be preserved from corruption of any kind.

BRAGGING.—The Richmond Enquirer claims 171 electoral votes for Polk, to secure which it has to lug in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Michigan, none of which is certain for Polk, and without which he is left with 52 votes only, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas.

The same Richmond Enquirer, on the 22d Sept. 1840, claimed 115 votes *certain* for Van Buren, 60 votes certain for Harrison, and 119 "doubtful for argument's sake," and of these doubtful votes it said that 78 would "most assuredly" go for Van. The *result* was, that Harrison received 234 votes, and Van Buren only 60—exactly the number that the Enquirer graciously allowed to Harrison. The reader may thus guess what reliance is to be placed on the Enquirer's estimates.

So also with the Locofoco papers in this State.—They allow Mr. Clay *one* State, or *seven* States, according as they imagine their readers can be made to swallow a greater or a less monstrous fib. They made just such ridiculous calculations in 1840. And some of their readers, who lost money on their calculations, breathed most bitter curses on them for thus deceiving them.

Turning back to our own file of 1840, we find that every State that we claimed for Gen. Harrison, voted for him, except Illinois and Virginia, and the vote was very close in both these. With this reminiscence before us, and with a desire to maintain our reputation for accurate calculations, and to avoid misleading our readers, we present them with our present calculations, "under all the lights now before us," as follows:—

For Clay.—Vermont 6, Massachusetts 12, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 6, New York 36, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 26, Delaware 3, Maryland 8, Virginia 17, North Carolina 11, Georgia 10, Louisiana 6, Tennessee 13, Kentucky 12, Ohio 23, Indiana 12.—Total 242. Necessary to elect 138.

For Polk.—Maine 9, New Hampshire 6, South Carolina 9, Alabama 9, Mississippi 6, Illinois 9, Missouri 7, Michigan 5, Arkansas 3.—Total 63.

The vote will be close in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Maine, Mississippi and Michigan, and we may find some of these lost or won by small majorities. But we can afford to lose the three first named, (though we think we shall not,) without gaining others, and still elect Mr. Clay by the votes of the States which we think not at all doubtful.

A NEW AND BASE CALUMNY.—The Locofocos have started a story, in Alabama, that a certain D. P. McCord heard Col. Preston say, that he heard Mr Clay say, "that it was true Congress could not tax our slaves, but that they could, by high duties on imports, make them so valueless that if they did not run away from us, we should be glad to run away from them; and that that was the great object of the Tariff System."

Mr. McCord says, (if there really be any such man as Mr. McCord,) that Col. Preston said this, "in the Fall and Winter of 1841, he thinks, and Mr. Clay's remarks were made that Summer." Another man, a Mr. Bernard A. Reynolds, represents it to have been in 1831—a small difference of only ten years. The whole story is undoubtedly a new trait of Locofocoism, else why was it not thundered in the ears of the people for years and years past, and Mr. Clay driven from the field at once? Why has it been brought forward at this late day, in Alabama, *so that it would just have time to circulate in the Slave States before the election*, and not to reach the Free States? How can any sane man believe that Mr. Clay wishes to render his own slaves valueless, and how could Col. Preston support a man whose object was to render *his* slaves, and those of the whole South, valueless! The story is too absurd for a moment's credence, and we think that no honest man would give currency to so vile a fraud. We pray our friends every where to appeal to the honest portion of the Locofocos themselves whether they will sanction such means. And especially to take pains to guard the Whigs against putting the slightest faith in such a palpable lie.

THE "MUM" SYSTEM.—The Pulaski (Ten. Courier contains an interesting account of the proceedings of two public meetings held in that town on the 20th Sept. and 4th of October. At the first, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, setting forth the different interpretations given in different sections of the country to Mr. Polk's opinions, and declaring that it was of the utmost importance to all who intend to vote, perfectly to understand them before doing so. They therefore appointed a committee of seven, viz: Dr John N. Brown, John W. Goode, Esq., Dr. W. W. Topp, Maj. Samuel Moseley, Dr. Benj. Carter, James McCallum, Esq., and Hon. L. M. Bennett, to wait upon Col. Polk, and furnish him with a number of questions, on the Tariff, and Annexation, and to request an early answer to them. The committee deputed Dr. Brown to deliver the communication in person to Col. Polk, which he did on the 23d Sept., being accompanied by S. D. Frierson, Esq. and Hon. Perry H. Cahal, citizens of Columbia, Tenn., where Polk resides. Dr. Brown asked him at what time he might expect an answer?—Polk replied that he would answer them at "a *proper* time." Not hearing from him up to the 29th Sept., the committee addressed another letter to him, "respectfully desiring him to inform them *whether a reply was to be expected, and if so, at what time.*"—This letter was delivered to Polk on the 30th by the Hon. Mr. Cahal, but Polk did not reply to it, nor tell Mr. Cahal whether an answer might be expected or not; nor had they the slightest answer up to the 4th inst.

Pulaski is only 25 or 30 miles from Columbia, where Col. Polk resides.

Comment is unnecessary.

THE "MUM" CANDIDATE.—James K. Polk has refused to answer questions put to him by his own party friends on the subject of the Tariff. He thus stands self-condemned by the following extract from a letter written by himself less than two years ago:—

"COLUMBIA, May 15, 1843.

The chief, if not the only value of the right of suffrage consists in the fact, that it may be exercised *understandingly by the constituent body.* It is so, whether the immediate constituency consists of the Legislature, or of the People in their primary capacity, in the election of their *executive* or legislative agents. In *either* case *the constituent has A RIGHT to* KNOW THE OPINIONS OF THE CANDIDATE BEFORE HE CASTS HIS VOTE.

JAMES K. POLK."

He now refuses to the people that "Right," not for any honest purpose, but that he may thus deceive the Northern people, and cheat them out of their suffrages.

He is condemned also by Gen. Jackson, who, in an Address at Jackson, Tenn., said,—

That man DESERVES TO BE A SLAVE who would vote for a MUM candidate *where his liberty is at stake.* Can a freeman who values his rights vote for such a man, who, when asked for his principles, insults you with the reply, "I will answer no questions coming either from friend or foe"? I answer for you that *none worthy to be free can do so*" ! ! !

CHEERING FROM NEW YORK!—The following is an extract of a letter from New York City to the Editor of the Philadelphia North American:—

The Whigs of the city are rabid just now, and are offering to bet freely on this city for Clay. So much work was never before done in a campaign. Meetings are held in every ward nightly, every one a mass meeting. A locofoco campaign paper died yesterday, and the locos themselves are all aback. A great noise is made, but they will not risk their money.

INDIANA.—The intelligence from Indiana is most gratifying. There can be no doubt of the result in that State. A letter in the Albany Journal, dated South Bend, Oct. 7, says:

"We have no hesitation in assuring our Eastern friends that this State will cast her vote for Henry Clay. We expect to carry the State by a majority of from 5 to 10,000 on the electoral vote.

LOCOFOCO TARIFF HUMBUGS.—The Locofoco falsehoods on the Tariff are never ending.—"Their name is Legion." They are now using one in the nature of a newly-invented anecdote about "gold chains and trace chains." They locate the scene of the story in Sampson, in Cumberland, or any where else, to suit their present purpose. The story runs somewhat thus, as related to us:—"A young sprout of Whiggery was arguing with an old Locofoco on the Tariff, when he was stumped by the old man asking him what was the duty on the gold chain he wore to his watch? 7½ per cent., answered the aforesaid young sprout. And what is the duty on trace chains, that I use? again demanded the old man.—70 per cent., replied the youngster."

Now this would be a very pretty story, if it only had a little of that homely ingredient, *Truth*, to support it. But it is false in every particular:—*False* undoubtedly that any such conversation ever took place:—*False* as to the duty on gold chains; and *false* as to the duty on Trace Chains.

The duty on Jewelry has always been lower than the duty on bulky articles, for the best possible reason, viz: if the duty were high, it would be very easy to smuggle it, as it is so easily concealed, whereas with a low duty the temptation to smuggle is removed. And this policy has been sanctioned by all parties, from 1816 to 1844. Mr. Calhoun himself, the greatest advocate for laying duties alike on all articles, not only voted for it in 1816, but made a speech in favor of it on those very grounds. And now what have been the duties laid by the various Tariffs?

The act of 1816, (Mr. Calhoun's Tariff,) imposed a duty of only 7½ per cent. on all Jewelry. The act of 1824, which Gen. Jackson voted for,) raised the duty to 12½ per cent. The act of 1828, (which Van Buren voted for,) left the duty at 12½ per cent. And so did the act of 1832, (which Jas. K. Polk himself voted for.) Now the Whigs thought that gold and silver Jewelry would bear a little higher tax than Calhoun, Jackson, Van Buren and Polk were willing to impose, and so they made the duty by the Tariff of 1842, *twenty* per cent.

It will thus be seen, that the Whigs made the "young sprout of Whiggery" pay a higher duty on his gold chain than any of the great advocates of "democracy," and haters of "aristocracy."

And now how is it in regard to the old man's trace chains?

Mr. Calhoun's Tariff of 1816 imposed a duty of 20 per cent. on trace chains, (under the head "all articles manufactured from iron.") Gen. Jackson's Tariff of 1824 raised this to 25 per cent. Mr. Van Buren's Tariff of 1828, whilst it raised the duty on most descriptions of iron, did not change that on trace chains from 25 per cent. Mr. Polk's Tariff of 1832 also made the duty 25 per cent. By the Tariff of 1842 it is 30 per cent.

It will thus be seen, that whilst these "Democrats" taxed the old man's trace chain from 20 to 25 per cent., they only taxed the gold chain from 7½ to 12½ per cent. And that when the Whigs raised the duty on trace chains 5 per cent. they raised it on gold chains 7½ per cent.

But the best joke of the whole is, that in Gen. McKay's Tariff bill, which he so earnestly pressed upon the last session of Congress, he, yes Gen. McKay himself, left the duty on trace chains, (under the head, "all other chains of iron not otherwise specified," and the duty on gold chains, *identically the same that they are now in the Whig Tariff of 1842!*

So much for that humbug. Any one wishing to have the evidence of these facts can find it at this Office in Congressional Documents.

We will only add, that trace chains can now be had in this town at from 55 to 75 cents a pair, *which is lower than they were ever before sold here!*

The oft-repeated fallacy of the Locofocos, that the duty laid by the Tariff, is just so much added to the price of the article, has lately found a very zealous advocate, it would appear, in the youthful Editor of the Wilmington Journal; and the way his ignorance is exposed by the Chronicle, should be a caution to all visionaries. The Journal first asserted that it raised the price of *every article* taxed; but being driven from that ground by an array of indisputable facts, showing that many articles are now lower than when there was no duty, he next asserted that it was *imported* articles that he meant. But the Chronicle drives him from that position likewise. It takes the New York Shipping and Commercial List of July 6th, 1842, (before the passage of the Tariff,) and the same paper of Oct. 9th, 1844, and enumerates fourteen imported articles, some of which were duty free and the others only 20 per cent. duty, on all of which the duty is now higher, and *the prices invariably lower.* Subjected to the test of experience, it will almost always be found that the Locofoco Tariff doctrines are *Humbugs!*

☞ We ask attention to the Prospectus of the AMERICAN REVIEW, which appears on our next Page. We understand that this work has already a very respectable list of subscribers as well as a most powerful body of pledged Contributors, and that its success is considered beyond contingency.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY.—An attempt having been made in many of the Locofoco papers to identify the Whig party with the Native American party at the North, and to impute to the latter, and by implication to the former, purposes at war with civil liberty, we meet the assertion with the following extract from the Globe of the 11th inst., as copied into that paper from the Lancaster (Penn.) Intelligencer:—

"The boasted majority of our intolerant and proscriptive opponents, (they promised 5,000 at Baltimore and Philadelphia,) has dwindled down to about 3,900!! This majority would have been still less, if we had not been basely sacrificed by some of the natives in several districts, *many of whom prated democracy* and voted secretly for Markle. But for this, the majority would not have been 3,300! *Many of the natives were true;* but a number were in secret concert with the whigs, as the result has shown."

The New York Plebeian also admits,—

"That a portion of those acting with this new party, (perhaps one third) are from the Democratic party."

The N. Y. News also, speaks of the efforts of the Whigs to transfer "the Democratic portion of the Native Americans to the Whigs."

COMPARISON OF THE TARIFFS.—The Locofocos do not scruple to assert, that the present Tariff is the highest ever passed. This is a very gross falsehood, as a comparison with that of 1824, which Jackson voted for, that of 1828, which Van Buren, Johnson, Benton, Wright and Buchanan, all voted for, and that of 1832, which Polk, Dallas and Benton voted for, along with Bethune, Conner, Hall, Hawkins, and Speight, Locofocos from this State, will conclusively show. We will enumerate the leading articles, (which we pledge ourself to verify to any one by showing the official documents.)

Manufactures of wool were taxed by the Tariff of 1816, 25 per cent.; 1824, 30 pr. ct.; 1828, 45 pr. ct.; 1832, 50 pr. ct.; 1842, 40 pr. ct.

Blankets, under 75 cents value (Gen. Saunders's poor men's blankets.)—1816, 15 pr ct; 1824, 25 pr ct; 1828, 35 pr ct; 1832, 5 pr ct; 1842, 15 pr ct.

Blankets, over 75 cents (the rich man's blankets,) —1816, 15; 1824, 25; 1828, 25; 1832, 15; 1842, 25 pr cent.

Flannels—1816, 25 pr ct; 1824, 33⅓; 1828, 45; 1832, 16 cts. pr square yard; 1842, 30 pr ct.

Ready made Clothing—1816, 30 pr ct; 1824, 30; 1828, 50; 1832, 50; 1842, 50.

Thread Laces and Insertings—1816, 7½ pr ct; 1824, 12½; 1828, 12½; 1832, 15; 1842, 15.

Manufactures of Cotton,—25 pr ct by each of the four first Tariffs; 30 by that of 1842; but, the minimum valuation, so much complained of by the Locofocos, and which has existed in all the tariffs, was actually one-third higher upon plain goods, and one-sixth higher on printed goods, in the Tariff of 1832 than in that of 1842, so that it made the duty higher than now.

Silk or Satin Shoes—30 cents per pair by all the Tariffs.

Silk Hats for men—1816, 30 pr ct; 1824, 30; 1828, 30; 1832, 25 pr ct; 1842, $1 each.

Wool Hats—1816, 30 pr ct; 1824, 30; 1828, 30; 1832, 30; 1842, 18 cents each. [It will thus be seen that all these patent Democrats made the poor man pay as high a duty on his wool hat as the rich on his silk hat.]

Cotton Bagging—1816, 20 pr ct; 1824, 3¾ cents pr sq. yd.; 1828, 5 cts sq yd; 1832, 3½ cents sq yd. 1842, 4 cts sq yd.

Iron in bars—1816, 45 cts pr cwt; 1824, 90 cents pr cwt; 1828, 1 cent per lb; 1832, 90 cents per cwt; 1842, $17 pr ton, (equal to 85 cts pr cwt.)

Iron in bars, made by rolling—1816, $1 50 per cwt; 1824, the same; 1828, $1 85 pr cwt; 1832, $1 50 per cwt; 1842, $25 per ton, (equal to $1 25 per cwt.)

Cut Nails—1816, 3 cents pr lb; 1824, 5; 1828, 5; 1832, 5; 1842, 3.

Axes—1816, 20 pr ct; 1824, 25; 1828, 35; 1832, 30; 1842, 30.

Spades and Shovels—1816, 20 pr ct; 1824, 30; 1828, 40; 1832, 30; 1842, 30.

Lead—1816, 1 cent pr lb; 1824, 2; 1828, 3; 1832, 3; 1842, 3.

Boots and Bootees for men—$1 50 per pair by each of the four first Tariffs; $1 25 by that of 1842

Boots and Bootees for women—$1 50 per pair by each of the four first Tariffs; 50 cts by that of 1842.

Brown Sugar—1816, 3 cts pr lb; 1824, 3; 1828, 3; 1832, 2½; 1842, 2½.

Loaf, Lump, or Crushed Sugar—12 cents a pound by each of the four first Tariffs; only 6 cents by that of 1842.

Molasses—1816, 5 cts a gallon; 1824, 5; 1828, 10; 1832, 5; 1842, 4½ mills pr lb, (equal to 3½ cts pr gal.)

Salt — xes, "the poor man's Salt")—1816, 20 cts. per bushel of 56 lbs; 1824, 20 cents; 1828, 20 cents; 1832, 10 cents; 1842, only 8 cents.

Tea—1816, 1824, and 1828, 12 to 50 cents pr. lb. according to quality; 1832 and 1842, free of duty.

Coffee—1816, 1824, and 1828, 5 cents pr. lb.; 1832 and 1842, free of duty.

Let the public examine this list of leading articles of consumption, (of the accuracy of which we pledge ourself, and defy contradiction,) and then remember, that Mr. Calhoun was the great advocate of and voted for the Tariff of 1816; that Gen. Jackson, Van Buren, Benton, Buchanan, and Johnson, voted for the Tariff of 1824; that Van Buren, Wright, Buchanan, Benton, and Johnson, voted for that highest of all Tariffs of 1828; and that Polk, Dallas, Benton, &c. voted for that of 1832, which in many respects was higher than that of 1842.

The comparison might be greatly extended, but we have confined it to leading articles.

POLK ON PROTECTION.—The Locofoco "Executive Committee of Philadelphia," have issued an address, which we find in "the Globe" of the 15th inst., in which they caution their party throughout the State not to believe any statements which they are informed the Whigs intend to publish, to show that Polk is "a free trade man, for a horizontal tariff, anti-protectionist, and *all that sort of stuff.*" And they add,—

"This *monstrous* attempt, fellow-citizens, to *delude* you into the belief that James K. Polk is *a friend to free trade*, and an *enemy to a tariff with discriminations for the protection of American industry*, is to be publicly made in the course of the ensuing fortnight."

In all the South, Polk *is* supported as a friend to free trade, and as an enemy to a Protective Tariff; but in Pennsylvania, it is called a monstrous attempt at delusion, to show that such are his opinions! And the Executive Committee go on to quote his letter to Kane, which they print in glaring capitals, to show that he is in favor of Protection!! One or the other part of the country is thus attempted to be deceived.

This is no Whig story. It may be found in the Globe of the 15th, which we will show to any one desirous of satisfying himself.

Subsequently to the above, a long Circular has been published in Pennsylvania, addressed to the "Friends of American Industry," and signed by a Committee, at the head of which is Charles J. Ingersoll, the design of which is to prove that Polk is in favor of *protecting* American Industry, and particularly the manufacture of Iron!

MR. McDUFFIE ON POLK.—In the late free discussion at Augusta, Geo., Mr. McDuffie, who was one of the debaters, freely admitted, "that Mr. Polk had written a very equivocal letter about incidental protection, discriminating duties, and the tariff generally, nay, that he must have written his letter of June 19, 1844, expressly (to use Mr. McD's own words) "for the meridian of Pennsylvania," which he characterized as a high tariff State, and as to which, he said "that he would sooner Mr. Polk should not be elected President, than reach that high office by her tariff support, and that, for his part, he would willingly throw Pennsylvania out of the democratic ranks."

HONESTLY SPOKEN, FOR ONCE!—The following is an Editorial paragraph in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, of last inst. It ought to be the [illegible] man. [illegible]ks of those Locofo[illegible] in the cotton growing counties, who are telling the people that the fall in the price of cotton is owing to the Tariff [illegible] the authority of one [illegible] most violent op[illegible] the Tariff, to show that their story is false. It:—

FROM THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

[illegible]arket.—The last arrivals from Europe brought unfavorable news, the price of Cotton [illegible] down still lower in our Southern markets. The principal sales we believe now range from 4 to 7 cents—low enough, in all conscience.—This depreciation in price is brought about by the prospects of a large crop in the United States [illegible] estimates are, that we shall this year, produce at least 250,000 bales more than the last year's crop.

The Raleigh Standard, which published the garbled version of Mr. Clay's letters to Blair, takes good care not to publish the genuine letters, now that they are before the country. He misrepresents them, however, and that is doing more acceptable service to those who bought him, and who are about as honest as himself.

MASS MEETINGS.—The great meeting at Alamance, the Regulation Battle Ground, was held on the 9th and 10th inst. A correspondent of the Register says that there were about 4000 present on the first day, and nearly double the number on the second. The venerable James Mebane presided, with several Vice Presidents and Secretaries. There were many speakers, among them, Messrs. Badger, Manly, and Miller of Raleigh, Messrs. Waddell, Haughton, and Guthrie of Chatham, Messrs. H. Waddell, H. K. Nash, and G. Mebane of Orange, Kerr of Caswell, Gorrell of Guilford, and others.

The meeting in Halifax was a tended by 5 or 600. Col. Joyner presided, and Messrs. Syme of Petersburg, and Sprnill, Randolph, and Barnes of Northampton, spoke. A meeting is to be held at Bloomfield in Halifax county on the 2d November.

If Gen. Washington were now alive, to which party does the reader think he would belong, Whig or Loco!

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—There is an amazing recklessness of assertion in the Locofoco papers and stump speakers, manifesting an utter indifference, not only to Truth, but to the opinion of the public. Some person, (and we do not think it would be difficult to guess who he is,) has furnished the Raleigh Standard with a tissue of most gross falsehoods, which that paper says "may be implicitly relied on," and which it ushers to the world under the imposing head, "Useful *facts* and reflections in relation to the late U. S. Bank." It contains a variety of statements, some of which we can show to be false, some of which we have no means of testing, and others might be exposed if we had time to hunt up the materials. It will be sufficient, however, to show a few glaring falsehoods, to discredit the whole.

The statements asserts, that in 1830, the Branch of the U. S. Bank in Fayetteville "received in interest from local Banks upwards of $100,000, and in 1832 above $32,000."

The fact is, that in 1830, the whole gross profits of the Branch, from all sources,—interest from local Banks, from individual notes, from exchange, rents, &c. &c. was exactly $56,835 69. How much of this was from local banks, we have no means of ascertaining, but the *whole* is only a little more than half of the amount stated by the Standard, as derived from those banks alone. In no year, during the existence of the Branch, did it ever make as much, by many thousands, from all sources, as the Standard says it made out of the local banks alone in 1830.

The statement makes bitter complaint of the Bank for sending specie to the North, "to go into the pockets of foreign stockholders and Northern Banks;" and for bringing none here, except after Gen. Jackson removed the deposites. It is very true that specie was shipped to the North, and equally true that it was brought here from the North. We have no means of ascertaining whether more was carried away than was brought, (nor do we believe the Standard has;) but one thing we do know, that when the Branch was closed here, it handed over to the present Bank of the State, without asking or receiving one cent of premium for it, no less than $141,272 in gold and silver!

The Branch here had no use for specie, though it always kept a supply on hand; for its notes were generally much preferred to specie. When, however, Gen. Jackson and his tools endeavored to break the Institution, the Branch here imported a large amount of specie, a part of that which was turned over to the Bank of the State.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.—The N. York Journal of Commerce states, that Wm. Hegan, an officer in the Boston Custom House, has been turned out in compliance with a demand of a body of Roman Catholics, who made his removal "the only condition on which they would vote the democratic ticket." Hogan had been a Roman Catholic, and is now a Protestant.

The Journal of Commerce is a Locofoco paper, but its National feeling has in this instance risen above party.

We denied the existence of a pretended extract from "Cowell's Thirty years among the Players," in our last, on the authority of the N. Y. Express, and we have seen nothing whatever to discredit the Express's denial. We never saw the book, but have not the slightest doubt that the Locofoco story of its containing a reflection on Mr. Clay, is false.

From the Winchester (Va.) Republican.

THE LOCOS BETTING AMONG THEMSELVES ON CLAY'S ELECTION.—A day or two since a staunch Locofoco of Baltimore city, who feels confident of the success of Polk and Dallas, sent a check for $800 to a friend in Winchester with the request that it be staked against $1000 on the general result in November. The check had been in town but a very short time, hardly long enough for the Whigs to know the fact, before another Locofoco planked down the $1000; thus taking the matter out of Whig hands.

FRAUDULENT VOTING.—It has been charged and proved that there was illegal voting at the late election in Baltimore, and that mainly to it, the Locofocos owe the large majority they obtained. The fact is that as many as fifty to seventy persons have been arrested or have warrants out for them, who have been discovered as having voted illegally. It is safe to say, that where one is discovered ten escape—and this would give five to seven hundred illegal voters at the late election.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

DIED,

In Anson county, on the 17th inst., of Typhus Fever, THOMAS JEFFERSON, third son of Thomas and Eleanor Waddill, in the 8th year of his age.—an intelligent and interesting boy.

Thou O Lord, did give us our son,
And Thou hast taken him hence and to a better place;
We humbly submit to Thy all-wise decree. Thy will, O God! be done; and be thy holy name ever bless'd. *Com.*

In Chatham County, a few days ago, JOHN CARTER, Sr., an aged and respectable citizen.

In Randolph, Mr. SAMUEL STANTON—only five days after the death of his wife Nancy, youngest daughter of William Brown, Esq., dec'd.

In this town, on Friday last, THOS. WRIGHT MURPHY, son of John and Charity Murphy, of the Bluff Settlement, on Cape Fear, aged 14.

☞ A meeting of the Clay Club will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday Evening next, at early candle-light. Several addresses may be expected.

WHIG MEETINGS.

A meeting of the Whigs of Cumberland will be held at Mrs. McMillan's, 6 miles East of Fayetteville, and 1 mile West of Vann's Election Ground, on the road from Fayetteville to Clinton on Friday the 1st day of November.

And a meeting will be held at Rockfish Factory Village, on Saturday the 2d November.

To which meetings, all persons of this and the adjoining Counties are invited. Several speeches may be expected.

4 [illegible]ELY MULES, [illegible]e to harness, for [illegible]oy

D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 2[illegible]44. 1w

A [illegible]ACHER

WANTED [illegible]o take charge of the Darlington Academy, who can furnish satisfactory testimonials as to character and competency to prepare young men to enter the usual classes in the South [illegible]arolina College. The School has numbered during the past year twenty-five pupils during the present year, and there are ample materials in the village and vicinity for a flourishing School, there is a probability of a large increase, in case a competent and acceptable Teacher is procured. The tuition fees are offered as a compensation. Letters, post paid, may be addressed to the Subscriber until the 15th November next, at which time the election will be made. The person elected to take charge January 1, 1845.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. H. WINGATE, *Sec'y.*

Darlington C. H., Oct. 17, 1844. 29-3w

MANTUA-MAKING AND MILLINERY.

MRS. E. WALTON

BEGS leave to say to her friends and the public, that she is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Dress making and Millinery; and having visited New York the past Summer, she has made arrangements for receiving the Fashions from New York, quarterly.

Mrs. W. will carry on the Millinery and Mantua-Making at her residence on Hay Street, second door East of the Post Office.

Gentlemen's Straw and Leghorn Hats cleansed and pressed.

Fayetteville, Oct. 22, 1844. 29-3m

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

Raleigh, N. C.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Winter Session of this School will commence on the 1st December. A punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly requested.

Terms, payable in advance, or before the close of the month of January:

For Board, and English Tuition, per Session of 5 months,	$100 00
Tuition in French,	12 50
Ditto in Music, on the Piano or Guitar, with $3 for the use of Piano.	25 00
Ditto on the Harp, with $10 for the use of the instrument.	30 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting,	15 00
Pens and Ink,	75
Board, &c. during vacation,	10 00

N. B. Beds and bedsteads are furnished by the School: pupils are required to furnish their own bedding and towels. The clothing of pupils should be distinctly marked with the owner's name *in full.*—Mrs. Smedes will superintend any purchases parents may authorize their children to make in the City, but no account will be opened at any Store without the express sanction of parents, or guardians. The religious services of Sundays being held in the Chapel of the Institution by the Rector, pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City, and the plainest attire is all that they require. Extravagance in dress is opposed to the principles and practice of the School, and parents, who entrust the care of their children's wardrobe, *entirely to the discretion* of the Rector and his assistants, will never have occasion to complain on this subject.

Pupils are allowed to accept invitations in the City, for the day, only once a month; and never for the evening. They have opportunities of seeing their friends at the soirees, which are statedly held during the Session.

The pocket money of Pupils must be placed in the hands of the Rector. In making purchases for their children parents will have respect to the following regulations: The ordinary dress of Pupils, in Winter, will consist of such articles of Merino Moushin de Laine, Calico, or Gingham, of dark colors, as they may have in their possession. The *dress of the School*, to be used on Sundays and other special occasions, must be of Merino, or Moushin de Laine, of a dark blue color, made without trimming. The dress for the Soirees must be of plain white cambric, with no other ornament than a blue or pink ribbon. Bonnets must be of straw, with a dark blue ribbon, in Winter, and in Summer, with a ribbon of lighter color. The ordinary dress for Summer, must be of Calico or Gingham; the dress for Sunday, of plain white Cambric. Lace in any form, Artificial flowers, and Jewelry of any description, are entirely forbidden.

Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1844. 29-1w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an Act to emancipate Abel Payne, his wife and five children.

Oct. 22, 1844. 29tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 24th of July last, a bright mulatto girl named MARTHA, or MARTHA ANN; about 19 years old, though she looks older.—She is fleshy, will weigh near 140 pounds; may be known by her left eye, which she keeps half shut most of the time, and it looks a little swollen, owing to a deformity of the upper lid; and in walking, turns her toes in, commonly called pigeon-toed. She has a large head of hair, long and very black, a little kinky, which she wears tucked up with a comb, and mostly keeps her head covered with a sun bonnet or handkerchief. Can easily pass for a white woman, as she is very white. She has a good supply of clothes and some money, and may have obtained a free pass, or forged one of some kind. Can be detected by her eye and walk very easy. I purchased her of Henry M. Goodwin, some 12 or 14 miles from Pittsborough, in Chatham county, N. C. I have no doubt but she is in the neighborhood of Mr. Goodwin, as her father is owned by a Mr. Perry, who lives, I understand, in that neighborhood. I will pay $20 for her confinement so that I get her, or $30, delivered to me in Wadesborough, or $50 for her, and evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring her or assisting her in any way to make her escape.

B. B. HORTON.

Wadesborough, Oct. 18, 1844. 29tf

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1844.

Sophia King, widow of John King, dec'd, *vs.* The Heirs at Law of said deceased.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Stephen King, one of the Heirs at Law of said deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in August, A. D. 1844, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

29tf] THOS. I. FAISON, *C. C. C.*

WATCHES!!!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

THE Largest and most Splendid Assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's; as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

☞ All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

☞ Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c. for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 30 Wall St., New York, (Up Stairs.)

July 20, 1844. 18-3m

Blanks for sale at this Office.

WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received in part, and expect by the next arrivals, the balance of their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And *other articles*, usually kept in our line, all of which we feel disposed to sell at the *very lowest* market prices.

In our Stock may be found fine and common blue, black, brown, green and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe Cloth; Buffalo ditto; plain and fancy Cassimeres; plain black, ribbed, Lavender and mixed Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds; Negro Kerseys and Blankets; white, red, and green Flannels; Plaid Linseys; Tailor's Trimmings of different qualities; a handsome assortment of Calicoes; Printed Cashmere De'cosse, a new article for ladies' dresses; rich figured Velvets for ditto; Crape De'lains and Chasans; figured and plain Alpacas; Muslin-de-lains; Balzorines; Ginghams; Bombazines; figured Silks; black and blue-black ditto; white, Silk and colored Cambrics; Silicias; Bishop Lawns; Plaid and Jaconet Muslins; Swiss and Book ditto; plain and figured Bobinets for caps and veils; Worsted Vestings; plain and figured Velvet ditto; black Satin Vesting; Tabby Velvets; Checks; Linen and Cotton Diapers; 6-4 and 8-4 Damask ditto; 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings; Drillings and Tickings; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Merino Shirts; Ipswich Shirts and Drawers; black and blue-black Crapes; Silk and Worsted Serges; Italian Sewings and Twist; Coat and Vest Bindings and Cords; Hosiery of various kinds; Irish Linens and Lawns; 6-4 and 8-4 Table Diapers; 12-4 Linen Sheeting; Hoskin, Kid, Silk and Merino Gloves and Mitts; Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spools; Plaid, Silk and fancy Shawls; Corded Skirts and Net Caps; Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs; hem-stitched and other Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; green Berege; Fillet Veils; Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons; black Silk Cravats, Stocks and Scarfs; Cotton Handkerchiefs; Buttons and Combs in great variety; brown and bleached Hollands; white and black Patent Thread; Shoe Thread; Razor Straps; Cambric and Furniture Dimity; Cotton Flannels; Turkey Yarn; Gum and other Suspenders; French Corsets; white and black Silk Hose and half Hose; Ladies' Cravats; worked Muslin Chemazetts and Collars; Lace Capes; Ladies' and Infants' Lace and Muslin Dress Caps; Plaid Cloak Linings; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Cotton Cards; Collins' Axes; Trunks and Bandboxes.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Hats; Fur and Seal Caps; Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Ladies' and Misses' Florence, Straw, Velvet and Alpine Bonnets; about 3000 pr. Shoes, well assorted; Kip and Calf Boots; with many other articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 17, 1844. 24-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and 6/8 Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS

[illegible]

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

[illegible]

November 1843.

To Southern Travellers.

THE Proprietors of the Stage Lines from Columbia, S. C. to Raleigh, N. C., and the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, take this method of informing the public, that they have REDUCED THE FARE for all *through Passengers* taking their route, to the following rates, to-wit:

Columbia to Gaston,	$17 00
Camden to do,	16 00
Cheraw to do,	12 00
Fayetteville to do,	6 00

Intermediate points, South of Fayetteville, in the same proportion.

The above rates are considerably less than by any other route, and the same expedition is afforded.

Passengers leaving any of the above mentioned points, and taking this route, arrive at the Junction, eighteen miles North of Weldon, before those by any other line.

☞ Travellers are particularly cautioned against believing the slanderous reports circulated by interested persons against the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road. Having undergone extensive repairs, and great improvements in its machinery and Coaches within the last year, it is passed over with as much ease and safety as any road in the country.

Persons desirous of taking the Portsmouth and Bay route to Baltimore, can do so by taking the Stage line at Sledge's, (near Gaston,) and passing over to Weldon, a distance of twelve miles, where they will connect with the Trains on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. ☞ No additional charge is made for the Stage route, as Passengers are taken from Sledge's to Baltimore at the same price as from Weldon.

B. L. McLAUCHLIN, Stage Proprietor.
E. P. GUION, ditto.
W. HOLLISTER, Sup't R. & G. R. R. Co.

August 20, 1844. 21-3m

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail.
by D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER.
Fine old Port WINE.
Fine Hyson and Black TEA.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24tf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to,

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Podalc, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☞ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the latter part of March last, a negro man named LARRY, about thirty years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, tolerably black, and will weigh about 140 pounds. He has a scar on the back of one of his hands. I purchased the said boy from [illegible]

FOR SALE,

300 BUSHELS CORN OATS,
300 do. do. do. Prime Lagaira and Iowa Calla.

J. HUSKE & SON.

[illegible]

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

SADDLERY, &c. &c.

Also, Fine Foreign Liquors & Wines.

All of which they will dispose of LOW, for Cash, on time to punctual customers, or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

STUART & McGARY.

Sept. 17, 1844. 24-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have received by the late arrivals, a more extensive STOCK OF GOODS than formerly, comprising such a variety as to suit the country trade.

5000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
2000 sacks Liverpool do.
25 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugar,
250 bags Rio, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
20 hhds. and boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugar,
20 qr. casks Madeira and Malaga Wines,
150 kegs Nails,
10 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
3 do. do. Castings,
100 kegs White Lead,
100 bags Shot,
3000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
5 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 boxes Fayetteville Candles,
15 doz Windsor and Cane bottom Chairs,
100 sides Sole Leather,
25 cases Shoes,
25 do. Fur and Wool Hats,
15 do. Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
20 hhds. green Copperas,
5 casks London Porter,
20 boxes Candy,
150 reams Cap, Letter, & Wrapping Paper,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Salts, Starch, Castor and Olive Oil, Spanish Brown, Collins' Axes, Weeding Hoes, Spades, German and blistered Steel, a general assortment of DRUGS AND DYE STUFFS.

ALSO, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Ready made Clothing,

Viz: Frock and Dress Coats, Sacks and Overcoats.

4000 yards Ingrain CARPETING, very cheap.

☞ The above Goods will be sold at a small advance for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Sept. 24, 1844. 25tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by

COOK & HODGES.

Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton for men's wear,
" 30 inch do do. do do.
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Sept. 18, 1844.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior, plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

[illegible]

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

[illegible]

AGENCY

[illegible]

Received per Venecia.

[illegible]

S. McD. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April [illegible]

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

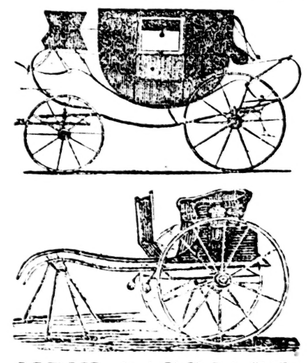
HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby ing the blood.

y are acknowledged by the hundreds and thouwho are using them to be not only the most nd pleasant in their operation, but the most ly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever to the public. Those who once make a trial e Pills never afterward feel willing to be with- m, which is sufficient proof of their good qual-

EADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

se who have suffered and are weary of suffer- h this distressing complaint, will find Peters' ble Pills a remedy at once certain and imme- its effects. One single dose of the Pills, ta- soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure hour entirely.

remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they their wonderful powers to admiration, and are erior to any thing in use for those complaints. Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand un- l.

y have been cured in a few weeks after having fered under the dreadful complaint for years. abitual costiveness they are decidedly superi- any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the and one 50 cent box will establish their surirtues and place them beyond the reach of n the estimation of every individual.

y are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriactions, loss of appetitite, and all complaints h females alone are subject.

y are mild in their action and convey almost ate conviction of their utility from the first They may be taken by persons of any age, feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, ngthened by their operation, because they e system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritaand invariably produce sound health.

ards of three hundred and seventy thousand these inestimable pills have been sold within ths in three States alone, and more than three e same quantity in other States.

anti-bilious medicine no family should be them. A single trial of them is more satisthan a thousand certificates.

50 cents per box with full directions.

e careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable

For sale at the Fayetteville Book
Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial
GES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.

May 21, 1844. 3tf

C. LUTTERLOH,

AT the Stand formerly occupied by Williams & Lutterloh, has on hand and is now receiving a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Hats, Bonnets, and Shoes.

Also, a great variety of

Crockery, China, Glass and Queensware,

Comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line that may be called for.

The above Goods are offered low, at wholesale or retail, for Cash, Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

Forwarding and Receiving will be attended to.

September 17, 1844. 24tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Apply to SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to extend the limits of the Town of Fayetteville.

July 24, 1843. 16tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, my Stock of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of such Goods as are usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of such articles are invited to call and supply themselves upon as good terms as can be done elsewhere. Those who have heretofore patronized me in my line will accept my thanks for the same; those who have not, are invited to do so as soon as it suits their convenience.

P. TAYLOR.

Sept. 27, 1844. 26-3m

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

A. J. BATTLE.] [H. M. BISHOP.

BATTLE & BISHOP,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,

19-3m **WILMINGTON, N. C.**

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

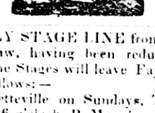
Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

STRAYED OFF

FROM the Subscriber's Lot, (3 miles from Town, on the Raleigh Road,) on Saturday night last, a large grey HORSE, in good order, with slight marks from the collar. Said Horse was raised by Nelson Harris of Montgomery county, and has most likely gone in that direction. Any person taking him up, and sending the Subscriber word, will be suitably rewarded.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1844. 16-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

The Subscriber has now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hay.

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September 17, 1844. 24tf

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Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

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Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affection, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation is strongly concentrated all the alterative and cathartic properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other active medicinal agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which in the cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, hitherto unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its unrivalled value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga.,
August 24, 1843.

Mr. A. R. Hendricksen, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I feel myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,
DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1843.

Messrs. Sands.—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out. Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Sea Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other was a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears to have restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world. Your friend,

J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and
T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has been constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844. 7tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore